FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1836. [NO. 1020.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; or if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

J. S. PLEASANTS,
DENTIST,
EXPECTS TO visit Fayetteville shortly, to attend to the duties of his profession.
Dec. 15. 19-tf.

LARGE SALE OF
GROCERIES,
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction store, on Thursday the 22d of December, an assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of
[illegible] prime SUGAR,
[illegible] Rio COFFEE,
[illegible] casks WINE,
[illegible] SPICE,
[illegible] MOLASSES,
[illegible] SOAP,
[illegible] Dupont's POWDER,
[illegible] SUGAR,
[illegible] Sole LEATHER,
[illegible] English and Swedes IRON,
[illegible] made known at the time of sale.
JOS SANDFORD & CO, Auct'rs.
Dec. 15, 1836. 19-2w

$50 Reward.
RAN from the Subscriber, two Negro Slaves, viz: TONY and JOHN. Tony is 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, complexion, square and stout built, when he left a light drab Petersham coat. It was purchased by me of Mr. Richard Wilmington, and calls himself Tobias. John is about 20 years of age, of dark complexion than Tony, 5 feet 10 inches high, is quite stout built, has a full face, and has lost two front teeth, above which is his most distinguishing mark when he left a light grey cotton round about. Pantaloons.
The Negroes left the camp of the Subscriber on their way to the Western Country, above Lincolnton, on the 28th of last month, no doubt endeavour to make their way to Wilmington. The above reward will be given for their apprehension, so that I get them again.
JAMES MOORE.
Dec. 5, 1836. 19-6t

NEW GOODS.
Have received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Cotton Cards and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.
—ALSO—
15 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
[illegible] do. St. Croix do,
[illegible] Bags Rio Coffee,
[illegible] Boxes Raisins,
[illegible] Cheese,
[illegible] Kegs Nails,
[illegible] Crockery,
Together at Wholesale for Cash, Country produce, undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.
NOTT & STARR.
Dec. 15, 1836. 19tf

Notice.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Mrs. Sarah Holmes, were granted to the subscriber, at December Term, 1836, of the County Court. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having claims are requested to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 15, 1836.

Further Notice.
ON MONDAY the 3d day of January next, I will sell at public sale, at the Town House, a valuable property of the deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Cattle, Gig and Harness, &c.
Also will be hired out at the same time and place for the year, a Negro Boy and a Negro Woman. Terms at sale.
JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1836. 19-3w

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis are heirs at Law of Issabella Davis, dec'd, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered, and decreed,* that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* notifying Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, *David Lewis,* Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1836, and the 61st year of American Independence.
Test, From the Minutes,
DAVID LEWIS, Clk.
19-6w.

Mackerel.
30 barrels MACKEREL, just received by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec. 14, 1836.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late John Murchison, Sen. dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
WILLIAM A. MURCHISON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Dec 13, 1836.

FURTHER NOTICE.
I WILL offer for sale, on the 3d day of January, 1837, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a negro WOMAN and CHILD; and at the former residence of the late John Murchison, dec'd, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to said Estate, with a variety of other articles.
WILLIAM A. MURCHISON, Adm'r.
December 13, 1836. 19 ts.

DAVID SHAW
HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:

20 boxes bunch Raisins,	Butter Crackers,
20 half do do,	Cheese and Chocolate,
20 quarter do do,	Superior Vinegar,
30 boxes Prunes,	Port and Madeira Wine,
Scotch Barley,	Malmsley and Malaga do.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1836. 19 3w

Wanted,
IMMEDIATELY after the 3d March next, a School for a Session of Five months. Terms will be made known by applying previously to the Teacher in this place, who can be employed after that date.
WILLIAM T. POTTS.
Whiteville, Columbus Cty, Nov 26, 1836 19-3w

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.
Richard M. Lewis, Jr., and others, to the Court. } *Petition for sale of Slaves—Partition.*
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and his wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary & his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary & John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfort Hester, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for the said Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary and his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary and John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfort Hester, dec'd, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, *David Lewis,* Cl'k of said Court, at office, first Monday in November, 1836.
Test, DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.
19-6w.

To Rent.
A DWELLING HOUSE on Gillespie Street, with an excellent Well of water in the yard.
JOHN McDONALD.
November 15, 1836. 15tf

Female Boarding School.
THE duties of the School at Lochiel, near Hillsborough, will be resumed on the 23d January. The Subscriber intends affording to his Pupils every facility of acquiring an Education of the highest character, both solid and useful, as well as ornamental. The better to accomplish this object, his number will be strictly limited; and he also designs procuring the services of an able female Assistant from the North.
The Pupils of the School are treated in every respect as members of a private family, and while their intellectual improvement is sedulously attended to, a high regard is paid to the cultivation of their morals and their manners. Having now had some years' experience in Teaching, the Subscriber feels confident of being able to place his School on a footing with the best Institutions for Female Education in the country. The situation of the School, a mile from Hillsborough, is one combining every advantage of retirement and health.
Terms are $85 per Session; which includes Board, Tuition and Books. Music and Painting are separate charges.
WM. E. ANDERSON.
Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1836. 18 6w

Clover Seed.
1 TIERCE RED CLOVER SEED,
For sale by HART & FULLER.
Dec. 8th, 1836. 18-3w.

REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.
WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Wednesday 7th December next, (being County Court week) at 12 o'clock, M., at the Town House, the following Parcels or Tracts of
LAND,
Situate in the County of Cumberland.
122 acres Land on the West side Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of James Byrne, Esq.
107 acres on the West side Cape Fear River, known as the Hatters' Shop, or Newberry's Election Ground, well situated for a Country Store.
500 acres on Wilmington Stage Road, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Hitchener, well timbered and a good situation for a Stage Stand or Tavern.
500 acres on West side Cape Fear River, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. with a good Grist Mill on a never failing stream of water, known by the name of the Dower Land.
176 acres known by the name of the Watery Branch Tract, adjoining the Land of Mr. John Butler and others.
75 acres adjoining the Lands of John T. Gilmore and others.
Titles to the above Lands are indisputable.
Terms very liberal, and made known on the day of sale.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs.*
November 2, 1836. 14ts
☞ **The above Sale of Land is** postponed, in consequence of the weather, until the 1st Monday in January, 1837.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
December 7, 1836.

NEW BOOKS.
THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL; English Annual; Magnolia; all for 1837. Mackenzie's Works, in one volume, containing the Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Julia de Robigne, &c. Midshipman Easy, Capt. Marryatt's last work. The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man, by Miss Sedgwick. Tales of the Wars of Montrose, by Jas. Hogg. Lives of Cardinal Richelieu, Count Oxenstien, Olivarez, and Cardinal Mazarin, by James, the Novelist. Home, by Miss Stickney. Hannah More's Works, complete in one volume. Frescati, or Scenes in Paris. The Roue. The Wreath. Bryant's Poems, new Edition.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
November 22, 1836.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber will probably be absent from the State some months, and do hereby constitute and appoint Mr. M. McPherson, his agent during his absence.
HU. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 22, 1836. 17-4w.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.
We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.
From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.
Mobile, August 13, 1836.
GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.
Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.
GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.
DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.
Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Cheap Paper
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER
IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, some choice old WINES.
C. A. McMILLAN.
September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Tenériffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } WINES,
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,
Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.
N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*ff.*

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:
Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.
Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.
A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.
Also, daily expected, a large stock of
HATS and SHOES,
Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

Just received,
A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.
All of which I will sell low for Cash.
He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.
JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 *doors South of the Market House.*
November 14, 1836. 15 4w

For Sale.
THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hay Street, next door to the Post Office, now in the occupancy of Edmund Blake. Also, 223 acres of Land on Sandy Run, three miles from town, and 26½ acres at Hungry Neck, within the limits of Fayetteville. All of which will be sold low. For terms apply to
SAM'L. R. BLAKE.
December 8, 1836. 18tf

For Sale.
50 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel.
20 Half No. 1. do.
4 Casks London Porter.
25 English Dairy Cheese.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836. 18-f.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Of this document, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the first day of the session, we have thought our readers would not be dissatisfied, for the present, with an abridged account, which we have arranged under its several natural divisions, as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1836.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was $26,749,803. The *receipts* for 1836 are estimated at $47,691,-898, of which the receipts from Customs for the three first quarters have been $17,523,-151, and the receipts from Lands $20,048,-029. The *expenditures* for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at $31,435,032, of which the payments for the military service, (including fortifications,) during the three first quarters, have amounted to $13,010,-061.

Deducting the expenditures of the year, ascertained and probable, from the receipts, the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, is estimated at $43,005,669, and, deducting the "unavailable funds" of $1,080,000, leaving "the available balance" $41,925,669. [This does not include the balance to the credit of the Post Office Department at the end of the year, estimated at $513,920.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1837.

The *receipts* are estimated as follows: Customs, $16,500,000; Lands, $5,000,000; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, $2,500,000. The expenditures (including $1,000,000 for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates) are estimated at $26,755,831.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The *Imports* during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at $173,540,000, shewing an increase, compared with the preceding year, of $23,644,258. The Exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at $121,789,000, of which $101,-105,000 were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of $35,423, and an amount exceeding the average of the last three years by $5,829,150.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The recommendations of the last Annual Report are renewed, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin used in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the People generally. A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, to regulate the deposites of the public money, and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposite banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

THE MINT AND THE CURRENCY.

The coinage of the Mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1836, has been, of gold, $3,619,440, and of silver, $2,877,000. The establishment of a gold coin of $1 is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at $15,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1833, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie *now* in the country at seventy-three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation with all those who have as much horror as we have of those appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of "Steamboat disasters!"

More Banks.—Two more new banks are to be chartered in the new state of Arkansas, one with a capital of $1,500,000, and the other with a capital of 2,000,000—all in—land! The governor of Missouri recommends the incorporation of a state bank, and the governor of Virginia is calling loudly for more banks in the ancient dominion, not only to supply the place of the U. S. Branches, but to keep pace with the growth and increasing wants of the state.—Thus the young monsters rise up in all directions—realizing the fable of the hydra, from whose trunk two new heads shot forth, for every one that was chopped off. General Jackson succeeded in chopping off the head of the United States Bank, and a pretty batch of young monsters he has got growing round him.
N. Y. Commercial.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subjoined extract is from the comments of a commercial journal on the President's Message. There is nothing in the whole of that document more remarkable than the coolness with which it assumes as fact, what is known to be directly the reverse of fact, in regard to domestic exchanges. Previous to the removal of the deposites, exchange was at par, or nearly so, throughout the Union. The notes of solvent reputable banks passed from hand to hand in all parts of the country, at no other discount than, in case of their being remote from the place of their origin, something like an equivalent for the expense and risk of the mail, and the interest for the time required by remittance &c., say at most one or two per cent. Now, there is not a day passes over us that we have not to pay here from *three* to *ten* per cent. on notes of banks of undoubted credit, from distant States. The individual loss to the publishers of the National Intelligencer from this source during the last week has been about thirty dollars, amongst which was a loss of 10 per cent. on Georgia bank bills, which at home would be of equal value with gold coined at the Mint, such as that in which Members of Congress are sometimes allowed to receive the amount of their pay and mileage.

We mention this, not as a case of particular grievance, but as an illustration of an existing state of things directly contradicting the assumption that either the removal of the deposites or the increase of specie in the country has improved the currency, or equalized domestic exchanges.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The President's doctrines relative to the currency, although not so extravagant as Mr. Benton's, scent too strongly of radicalism to suit us. We believe that, bating some irregularities in the operation of the system, which are chiefly attributable to Gen. Jackson and his measures, there is not a better currency in the world than that of the United States. It contains a suitable admixture of paper and coin, so that every man may have his choice between them; it is established upon a basis at once convenient and safe; the amount is generally adequate to the wants of business, whereas all the specie in the world would scarcely suffice for that purpose; and why it should be subjected to continual assaults on the part of the National Executive we do not understand, unless it be a blessing too great to be enjoyed without a mixture of alloy.

Some of our people, who have been paying 5 and 7 per cent. discount for domestic exchanges, are prodigiously puzzled with the President's statements that the deposite banks have more than supplied the place of the United States Bank in this department of service, and that "the rates at which the exchanges have been negotiated, prior to the passage of the deposite act, [meaning the act of last session, to regulate the deposites of the public moneys in certain local banks,] were generally below those charged by the Bank of the U. States." It may be so, but they who have exchange to sell understand it otherwise.

THE WAY TO PUT DOWN BANK RAGS.

Banking Capital in the United States.

In 1811 the total amount was		$52,600,000.
" 1815		82,200,000
" 1816		89,800,000
" 1820		102,100,000
" 1830		110,200,000
" 1835		196,250,000
" 1836 (Aug.)		281,250,000
Increase in 9 y'rs preceding	1820	49,500,000
" 10 y'rs "	1830	8,100,000
" 6 yr's "	1836	181,050,000

Niles Register.

Of this increase since the party began to clamor against *banks* and *monopolies*, the far larger part was by the votes of the "*democracy*" in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia—and, this winter, Virginia is about to show her abhorrence of "aristocracy" and "monopolies," by nearly doubling her manufactories of *bank rags.*

Rapid Prosperity.—The following circumstance took place very recently in the neighborhood of Lymstone, (England.)—A farmer, whose wife was on the point of confinement, requested the nurse, on his retiring to bed, that she would let him have the earliest intelligence of any increase to his family. The old woman, taking him to mean in a general sense, sent his hind to him soon after he had retired, who knocked at his door, and, on being asked what he wanted, said, "Measter, the mare has just foulded wi' two vine coults." In an hour after, the stable-boy awoke him, to communicate "that the old sow had just farrowed wi' nom nice little wons," and, at the same time, asked if he should not remove the pointer-bitch Fan, who had just got a litter of five fine pups, from the rest of the dogs in the kennel? The disturbance caused by all these interruptions, and his anxiety respecting his wife, induced the farmer to get up rather earlier than usual, and on the stairs he met the nurse, who exclaimed, "Well, measter, Betsy has got a fine calf." Forgetting, for a moment, that he had a favorite cow named Betsy, after his wife, he exclaimed, "Got a what?" "Why, a fine calf." "What! my wife got a calf?"—"Law, bless the man! I mean your cow, for I sent you word, an hour ago, mistress had got twins, a fine boy and a girl." Overpowered with his feelings at such an increase in his family, he went into the parlor, and, on going to sit down in his arm-chair, he discovered that the cat had kittened in it, with seven kittens; so that, in all, he had 26 mouths more to feed on his farm than he had when he retired to rest.
London paper.

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION.

In the House of Representatives, on the 13th inst. Mr. WISE rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation, be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, into the manner in which the public business has been discharged in all of them, and into all causes of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which said Departments, or their business, or offices, or any of their officers or agents, of every description whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled, or failed to accomplish, the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured or impaired the public service and interest.—And that said committee, in its inquiries, may refer to such periods of time as to them may seem expedient and proper.

Mr. WISE then addressed the House as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In submitting the resolution of reference which I have sent to the Chair, I deem it my duty to offer some reflections to the House and to the country.

Sir, this paper is the last annual message of Andrew Jackson. The contemplation of it as such is deeply affecting to the sincere lover of him, and solemnly mournful to the honest lover of his country.

What should the last annual message of Andrew Jackson have been? Who is *he*, what *has he been*? The answer to this question ought to determine what this last act of its kind of his should have been.

A man of humble but respectable origin, he was born in the times of his country's travail for independence. His precocious spirit of resistance to oppression marked his infant body with the scars of the Revolution. After the times which tried men's souls had passed away; after the blessings of freedom had been secured by all the muniments of the institutions of our fathers, the fruits of peace, and virtue, and wisdom, and jealous patriotism; after varied and chequered scenes of private and public life, under a destiny adverse only so far as it was full of dangers, in games not olympic, in contests not heroic, we find him in the midst of his country's second troubles, a citizen soldier, a Major General of the Army of the Republic.

He was ambitious of fame; and as long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors, the first of military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters." A bold, energetic, and dauntless commander, he carried conquest, in spite of all dangers and difficulties, into the wilderness of the savage tribes of the Southern frontier; was he during but successful and justified invader of a neutral territory, and finally "filled the measure of his country's glory" in defence of Orleans, where he assumed to be the arbiter of martial law, the single advocate of men's allegiance—where he controlled the conquerors of Napoleon—where he professed and practised submission to the civil authority, and where he acquired the title of Hero. And before was created, I will not say "a dear-bought debt of gratitude" from his country.

"Hail, *second Saviour!*" was shouted from the lips of every grateful heart, and echoed from every hill and valley; his name was emblazoned high on the rolls of imperishable military fame, and peace was quick to hallow his victory. With peace his warlike occupations were gone, but civil honors were showered and thickened around him. From the camp he rose to a seat in the Senate chamber, for *then* the Senate chamber was higher than the Capitol. He bore, or seemed to bear, his honors patiently; but all that had been done, or could be done, it seemed, was not enough for him in the estimation of a generous People. He was nominated for the first place on earth—the Presidency of those united, sovereign, and independent States of America; for *then* these States *were* united, *sovereign*, and *independent*. Civilians and statesmen, of proudest names and stations, were his competitors, but he was the *People's candidate* against men in office, against the powers that were, against their intrigues, their patronage, and their caucuses; and in consideration thereof, and of his just appellation of Hero, he was most popular and strongest in the plurality of votes. He was defeated—defeated here, in this Hall, in the House of Representatives, by men such as we are—and what we, the Representatives of the People, are, I will not name—by means I will not describe. It is sufficient to say, that the manner of his defeat was not only enough to ensure his subsequent triumph, but to rivet him immovably, right or wrong, in the hearts of his countrymen forever. He became the champion of popular rights and the elective franchise, against office-holders and office-seekers—the favorite pet of the People, who was to scourge bribery and corruption, whose name was to be a terror to all evil-doers, whose policy was to be retrenchment and reform, by whom the independence of Congress of Executive patronage was to be maintained, by whom the patronage was to be curtailed to harmlessness, and in whom *the line of safe precedents* was to be broken and destroyed. He was swept and rushed along on the roaring tide of an overwhelming popularity high up into office, on the second flood, and that popularity has never deserted him—no fickleness in it, it has never retired for a moment: notwithstanding strong winds which have blown from every point of the compass, and opposing currents in every direction, it has continued to swell and swell, until it has become a flood—I will not say which threatens the dry land. He came into power professing and proclaiming the most severe, ay, stoical democratic principles; the People confided in him, were bound to him the closer, and have never wavered yet in their confidence—I will not say, though he has tried it to the uttermost. Unfortunately for him, when he was crowned with the reward of his military services, and was inducted into office, he not only found competitors to be removed, enemies to be punished," but he was beset by *friends* from whom he should have put up prayers to *be saved*. I will not say that he was lacking in those magnanimous qualifications of a truly great man, which alone could rid him and guard him from these misfortunes—for man, poor feeble man, is weak under the most ordinary temptations, and his virtue must be strong who presides in a palace—but misfortunes they were.

So it was, he was buoyed up in the affections of the sovereign People. Has he done wrong? He was popular. Has he done worse than wrong? He was popular, and he was the President who could do no wrong, in whom popularity was joined with power and patronage. Has ruthless proscription for opinion's sake turned faithful public servants out of their employment, and snatched from the mouths of their families their bread?—We are told the President ordered the removals, and the People had sanctioned proscription! Has favoritism filled the vacancies which proscription has made with the servile tools of party to do the bidding of power? We are told that the President had need of his own friends, and that the People have sanctioned the maxim, "that to the victors belong the spoils!" Have the highest and richest offices, worth more than half of a million, been bestowed as rewards upon members of Congress, and has "corruption become the order of the day?" we are told that the President was the best judge of the selection of high functionaries, and that the People have sanctioned the "order of the day!" We are told that the aristocratic Senate had dared to offend the majesty of the President, and that the People have sanctioned the word "*expunge!*" Has the independence of Congress been totally destroyed by corrupt bribes and the power of appointing members to office?

We are told that the representatives of the people are selected to do the will of the President, and that the people have sanctioned the creed that there can be no treason to the country so long as there is fidelity to "the party." Has the President "assumed the responsibility," seized the custody and the control of the public money, in defiance of all law and precedent, and placed them in the hands of a traitor, and a perjured knave? We are told that the monster bank was *his* enemy, and that the People have sanctioned the "union of the purse and the sword." Has he assumed to himself judicial powers and the prerogative to administer the laws and the Constitution according to his own interpretation and his own irresponsible will? We are told that the President's conscience alone is concerned in their execution, and that the People have sanctioned in him the power of Imperial Magistrate. As Imperial Magistrate has he assumed the conduct and style of a Sovereign and conqueror, and exercised, without disguise, the whole legislative as well as executive power?"—We are told that the President is *the Government*, and that the People have sanctioned the pretension that all offices and their powers are *his!* Have the expenditures of his administration increased and grown enormously beyond all example, to 38 millions from 15 millions, without a cent of public debt to be paid? We are told that the President is the best judge of the wants of the country, and that the People have sanctioned wasteful and profligate extravagance! Have thousands and hundreds of thousands been expended on east rooms, and gravel walks, and all the regalia of a palace in fact, for a republican officer in form? We are told that the President's Court should be as splendid as any King's and that the People have sanctioned royalty! Has the patronage of the Federal Government been tremendously increased and exerted in conflict with the freedom of elections?—We are told that the reign of the President should be perpetuated, and that the People have sanctioned the interference of office-holders with the elective franchise! Has the currency of the country been totally deranged, and is there danger of a universal crash in trade and finance? We are told that the President's golden experiment must be fully tested to our hearts' content, and that the People have sanctioned the "inverted pyramid" of local bank rags, which threatens to totter over our heads! Has "the fine theory of a republic insensibly vanished, and made way for the more natural and "substantial feelings of a monarchy?" We are told that the *President* may be a *King* by the will of the People, and that the People have already consented to the change! Has the President been "freed from the restraint of civil laws, can he command by his arbitrary will the lives and fortunes of his subjects, and," finally, "has he disposed of the empire as of his private patrimony" *by nominating and electing his successor?* We are told that the President was entitled to his right of election as well as other men, and that the People have sanctioned and submitted to his dictation!

Sir, let me not be misunderstood. Let no one infer that I am indulging in any tirade against the President, or that I am venting any spleen whatever. No, sir; no. Far, far be it from me *now*, *now* when it is too late, if ever it was right and proper to indulge in stronger invective against a Chief Magistrate than truth and patriotism required. He of whom I speak is, I deeply regret, now lying on the couch of human suffering, the last, I fear, from what I am told, of his sufferings in this world of sorrow. I too have served him with more than half the zeal I ever served a more omnipotent master. He will, if he lives, soon retire from the palace of power, and resign all the pomp and circumstance of state and station into other hands, which are to reign after him. God grant, sir, that his retirement may be that peaceful and calm and blessed retirement from the harrassing cares of office, which belongs to wisdom, virtue, and the consciousness of being a public benefactor—such as was illustrated in the examples of a Washington and a Madison. My prayer fervently is, that he may yet live long at his beloved Hermitage, in the holy retreat of his own private sanctuary, and spend the decline of his days in solemn reflections upon the scenes and events of a long life, most actively spent in deeds big with the fate of a country he has defended, and of its institutions, "hallowed by the wisdom of sages, and consecrated by the blood of heroes." May he live long to witness the effects of his errors, if errors he has committed, to acknowledge and repent of them; and in like manner to enjoy the blessings of his administration, if of any blessings it has been fruitful. No sir; my meaning is not now to condemn the President, *but to defend the People.* This is the sole object of the questions I have put. *I* do not mean to accuse the President of all these enormities against civil liberty, of which I have asked—*Is he guilty?* Nor do *I* admit, if he is guilty of them, that the *People* have sanctioned all or any which I have enumerated. But, sir, I merely state the fact, that the party who claim to hold him in keeping, and to hold on to his power after him, claim and tell us that the People have yielded every thing worth preserving, and have sanctioned all these enormities, and more, and worse. What *their* object may be in admitting these encroachments, and in claiming that *the People have sanctioned and approved them*, I know not, unless they mean hereafter to rely upon most "*unsafe* precedents!" The fact is alarmingly so, that *these claims are now set up*, going so far as to asperse the *People* whom they affect so much to reverence, with *approving* and *sanctioning proscription, corruption arbitrary power, the destruction of the checks and balances of the Government, profligate extravagance in its administration, Executive dictation, royalty itself, and a caucus succession in an elective monarchy!* In advance, I warn them that I now deny the fact that the People have sanctioned or approved of any such unpardonable sins against them or their only bulwarks of safety. If this People have yielded already what "the party" claim, they would have yielded all for which their fathers fought; and those fathers would rise, if the mighty dead could rise, from their very graves to reproach their debased degeneracy, and their cruel injustice alike to them and all posterity.

I have done no wrong to Jackson, then, as all candid minds will bear me witness; I have given him credit for "every captive he has brought to Rome." At the same time, I do not mean to say he has not committed many grievous errors. For many of them I can well account, though I cannot pardon. We are taught in history that "suspicious princes often promote the last of mankind from vain persuasion, that those who have no dependence, except on their favor, will have no attachment, except to the person of their benefactor." Thus were the Perennises and Cleanders promoted by a Commodus, and such ministers were well qualified to drive from the esteem of such a prince the "faithful counsellors to whom a Marcus had recommended his son. The one, "a servile and ambitious minister, who had obtained his post by the murder of his predecessor, but who possessed a considerable share of vigor and ability;" the other "was a Phrygian by birth, of a nation over whose stubborn but servile temper blows only could prevail. He had been sent from his native country to Rome in the capacity of a slave. As a slave he entered the imperial palace, rendered himself useful to his masters' passions, and rapidly ascended to the most exalted station which a subject could enjoy. His influence over the mind of Commodus was much greater than that of his predecessor. Avarice was the reigning passion of his soul, and the great principle of his administration. The rank of consul, of patrician, of senator was exposed to public sale. *In the lucrative provincial employments the minister shared with* the governor the spoils of the people. The execution of the laws was venal and arbitrary."

Is it astonishing that, with ministers like those of Commodus, tempted as they were by the public money in deposite, and by the vast public domain of this nation, stretching over rivers and lakes, and prairies of unbounded extent and inexhaustible fertility, Jackson was duped, and the public deposites were removed within reach of Perennis and Cleander? Again, sir, an incident in the history of this same Emperor, very similar to the one in the history of our own President, accounts for his hostility to the Roman Senate. "One evening, as the Emperor was returning to the palace through a dark and narrow portico, in the amphitheatre, an assassin, who waited his passage, rushed upon him with a drawn sword, loudly exclaiming, 'The Senate sends you this.' The conspiracy was proved to have been formed not in the Senate, but within the walls of the palace." But "the words of the assassin sunk deep into the mind of Commodus, and left an indelible impression of fear and hatred against the whole body of the Senate. The *Delators*, a race of men discouraged, and almost extinguished under the former reigns, again became formidable as soon as they discovered that the Emperor was desirous of finding disaffection and treason in the Senate." Sir, we all know that in the snapping of a percussion cap the President heard distinctly the words, "The Senate sends you this"—that that detestable race of men called Delators were ready to swear that the conspiracy was formed in the Senate; and, if there was not a better reason, perhaps to the act of a madman now confined in prison might be ascribed the President's past hostility to the Senate. But there is a better reason. "By declaring themselves the protectors of the People, Marius and Cæsar subverted the Constitution of their country." And, perhaps, in the histories of Marius and Cæsar, our modern Cleanders learned that an "*humble and disarmed*" Senate is always "found a tractable and useful instrument of dominion."

In a certain event, if the election of President had failed in this House, an "humbled and disarmed Senate" might have been found—a "tractable and useful instrument," indeed, to elect an Elagabalus, under whom another Hierocles might have enjoyed the honor of being "empress, husband;" and under whom "a dancer might have been made præfect of the city, a charioteer præfect of the watch, a barber præfect of the provisions," and all "recommended as fit officers—*enormitate membrorum!*" Sir, I might enumerate numberless such excuses for numberless such errors of the President, or rather of the President's ministers. But enough has been said, and I mean not to condemn or accuse him, I repeat, but to defend the People whom "the party" accuse and condemn.

If it be true, as we are told, and I do not say it is not true, that the President has made and unmade men in office, has proscribed the faithful, has corrupted the pure, has humbled and disarmed the Senate, has made the House of Representatives servile and dependent, has seized and squandered the public money, has deranged the currency and endangered every man's estate, has controlled elections, has assumed royal prerogatives, made himself a king and a king his successor; and if it be also true, which I utterly deny, that the People have sanctioned all this exercise of absolute power, I ask gentlemen of all parties, those even who claim to be the exclusive keepers of the king's conscience, if this does not prove one virtue—the virtue of constancy, at least, in the People? Have *they* not been constant and confiding beyond measure in their attachment to *him?* Has their fault not been in *too much* confidence and constancy?

If what they say be true, and it is a main argument with them, that "the voice of the *People* is the voice of God;" that whatever Jackson has done *they* have sanctioned; that *he* spake, and they willed it; that *he* vetoed, and they voted with him; that he dictated and they obeyed, is this not proof positive that their affections and their voices have ever sustained, have ever animated, have ever indulged, have ever justified and excused him? Such unexampled confidence, such unexampled constancy, such unexampled attachment and affection were never witnessed before in any people towards any ruler; and I put it to the candor and sense of justice of all men to say whether what the People have yielded to their favorite has not been more, trebly more, than reward enough for all his services and sacrifices, however great? Admitting the debt of their gratitude to him to have been ever so great, I ask if the debt has not been more than paid? Whether the President does not now owe more than he can ever pay to a generous people, who have confidingly, to a criminal degree, entrusted him with their all—their honors, their rights, their liberties, their sovereign power? Sir, what can one aged man, fast hurrying to the grave, pay to a people in consideration of what all the treasures of earth, and all the blood of them and their children, may not buy? Nothing! Nothing! Yes, yes, there is one boon, one sacred legacy, of inestimable value, which, in parting from them and the world, he might have left them. He might have left them the legacy of a patriot's advice. He might have left them the truth, and solemnly imprinted it upon their minds and memories forever, that "*they had trusted him too much,*" and his advice to them, "never, never in their history, to trust another man as they had trusted him," and he might have returned to them their trust, and have restored them to their senses. This, and this only, would have repaid them. It would have restored to them what has been taken from them, which alone can compensate for itself.

The last message of such a President to such a People should have been the "*farewell*" of a father to his children. It should have been deep in wisdom, profound in its philosophy, hallowed in its lessons of virtue, calm in its tone and temper of reason, eloquent in its appeals, sublime in its moral, and passionate only in its fervent affection. It should have been the legacy of Augustus to his successors, the "farewell" address of Washington to his countrymen!

But *this* is the last annual message of Andrew Jackson! I would, for him and his country, that it was any thing but what it is. And *why* is it what it is? Gentlemen will pardon me—I mean nothing disrespectful to the President—when I say they know it is due to candor and truth to say—it is what it is, because *it is not the message at all of Andrew Jackson!* They know that, immediately upon the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the President and his Prime Ministers were dispersed from their duties at the seat of Government, and from the cares of public business, on their respective missions to the States of this Union. He of State bore despatches to Georgia, and "the Old Chief himself" was lugged along through Western Virginia, over

"Ruts and ridges,
"And bridges
"Made of planks
"In open ranks"

to Tennessee and Alabama. It is a pity sir, that more of the People had not witnessed the Executive electioneering tour, for then, perhaps, more of the States would have followed the example of Georgia and Tennessee, neither of which could be seduced or intimidated into the support of "the man"—a Tennessee toast said "the dog"—as well as "the master." I am told that they carried him about like a lion for show, and made him roar like a lion. They had catechisms prepared for him, and the negotiations of the mission were conducted by preconcerted questions and answers. A crowd would collect—on the highway or in the bar-rooms, no matter which—and some "village politician" of "the Party" would inquire—"What think you, General, of such a man?" In a loud tone, much too stentorian for those lungs which are now lacerated, the answer rung—"He is a traitor, sir." "There, there!" repeated the demagogues to the crowd—"did you not hear that? "What think you of another, General?" "He is a liar, sir!" "What of another?" "*He* is a black-cockade Federalist!" Of another? "*He* made a speech for which he paid some stenographer five dollars!" And another was—"Of no account—no account sir, and ought to be sent home to have his place supplied by a more efficient man;" and another was—"Upon the fence, sir—upon the fence!" "But, General, what think you of—Mr. (the first time Reuben was ever called *Mister!*) Reuben M. Whitney?" "There is no just cause of complaint against *Mr. Whitney*, sir; he is as true a patriot as ever was; they are all liars who accuse him of aught wrong, and the official documents prove them to be so!" All the while these responses were repeated by the deacons of the service, and the People were called to give heed to them. Those who saw the farce and the frauds, did heed them, sir—did heed them.

My friend (Mr. P.) told them that they would kill him; that there was too much travel and fatigue; too much standing and talking; too much bustle and excitement for a weak and infirm old man to bear. But still, they showed him about, in the heat of summer, and *still* they *made him roar*, until he frightened the People, who at last began to apprehend he was a lion come to devour their freedom of elections, and all else they valued as dear. Defeated in his mission, he at length became disgusted himself, chagrined, and mortified. He returned to Washington through Ohio, and, by the Guyandotte route, through Virginia again, and has been sick and disabled ever since. The loss of Tennessee, particularly the Hermitage, excited him still more, and this renewed excitement may have caused that hemorrhage at the lungs which has been pouring out the current of his life. At no moment since his return has he been able to write or dictate a message. There he has been lying, as it were, a dead lion, who could not even "shake the dew drop from his mane," and his couch of infirmity has been haunted by the Perennises and Cleanders of his palace as by Vampires. In their hands has he fallen, and it it because this "*last annual message*" comes to us and the country reeking with the fumes of the Kitchen Cabinet that it is what it is!

What is it? The *worst* as well as the last annual message which Andrew Jackson even ever *wrote*—I had like to have said, ever *sent* to both Houses of Congress. Its vanity and egotism—its profane hyprocrisy, and solemn mockery of the good man's supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe—its sophistical nonsense, showing its duplicity to a foreign Power, and concealing its real policy from ourselves—its low, ad captandum arguments addressed to all the prejudices of ignorance and passion, to justify the most shameless attacks upon the currency for the vile purposes of licensed depredators on the public lands—its glaring falsehoods as to the most important facts of trade, currency, banks of deposite, and finance—its electioneering, continually harping upon an institution dead in fact, and thrice wounded since dead—its oft repeated homily against one good bank, and its unblushing recommendation, in the same breath, of nearly half one hundred bad and irresponsible banks—its disingenuous attempts to reconcile glaring inconsistencies of the President on the deposite and distribution measures—its pitiful apologies for the disgrace of our arms by Osceola—its bold recommendation of an increase of the standing army—its unjust attempt to cast censure, due to the errors and blunders of the administration itself, upon the shoulders of an innocent State officer, and then calling for an appropriation to repair those same errors which it says are not those of this Government—its false claim of a national policy, founded in *humanity* towards the Indians—its reiterated jesuitical recommendation of an amendment of the Constitution as to the election of President, which was never meant to be carried into effect by "the party," or to be any thing more than a topic with which to prejudice the people's minds against an election by the House—its impudent boast of the intelligence and patriotism of the *successor*, whom Executive patronage and dictation have succeeded in electing—its shallow political economy—its demagogueism—its vile deception and bumbuggery—its rankling venom of party spirit—its miserable rhetoric, sinking below criticism—its grovelling moral sentiment—its total want of all sage counsel or advice, and of all pathos and feeling—are all equalled only by its false *certificate in chief* to "the prosperous condition of all the various Executive Departments," to "the *ability* and INTEGRITY" with which they have been conducted, and to the fact of the President's belief "that there is no just cause of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation?"

Now, sir, complaints have been loudly made from various quarters, by this House and in the press, by responsible persons, as to the condition of most of the Executive Departments, and as to the want of *ability* and *integrity* with which they have been conducted; and *investigations* by us of the truth or falsehood, justice or injustice, of these complaints, have, heretofore, been doggedly and repeatedly *refused*. "The party" were content with the mere affirmation by the President to the crowd of their innocence and purity, when he knew no more about their guilt than he knew of the facts of a certain event in this Capitol last winter, of which you and I, Mr. Chairman, knew all, and more than we wanted to know; about which, if the Tennessee papers are to be believed, the President has given another certificate, though he was more than a mile off, and there were at least seven fathoms of bricks and mortar and stone between him and the place of the occurrence. They have made him a witness in both cases where it was impossible for him to be a witness, and in giving his testimony he has been compelled to resort to his "imagination for his facts." I cared nothing about the certificates of the President so long as they abided in the ephemeral form of heated partisan declarations along the public roads, or so long as they were from the stump merely a thousand miles off. But, sir, *this* "*certificate in chief*" is no longer a mere tavern *ipse dixit* on the highway, but it is to be filed in the archives of this Government as a part and parcel of the "*last annual message*" of the Greatest and Best!! Perennis and Cleander have certified to their own good behavior, innocence, and purity, have incorporated their certificate in the "last annual message," and have affixed to it the official manual of Andew Jackson!

Is this certificate true? I put it to gentlemen if it be not true, whether injustice has not been done to Andrew Jackson, to those who have uttered just complaints, and to the public service, by this audacious forged self-acquittal?

Is it true or false, that the various Executive Departments have been conducted with ability and integrity, and that they are in a prosperous condition? That is the issue. How is it to be tried? Will gentlemen tell me that the President has tried the issue already, and that they are content with *his* certificate in form? Sir, I begin this session as I ended the last session, by asking the opportunity and power, and by claiming the right of an *investigation* by a committee, an efficient, able, and fair committee, with full powers to eviscerate the truth. The *truth* is all I desire: I make no accusations, no complaints, except of the denial of *investigation*.

If all have been conducted with ability and integrity, the Departments have nothing to fear, and investigation may do great good. If it does not find and expose past fraud and corruption, it may *prevent* much evil hereafter, by the fear of scrutiny. I do sincerely, from the best of motives, earnestly desire to see the doors of the Treasury Department, of the Land Offices, of the Indian Bureau, and of other departments and offices, thrown open to full and fair investigation. We then have the facts of which to judge for ourselves, and on which to make up our own verdict. It is the duty of the grand inquest to find or *ignore* a bill for itself, and of the *venire* to try the issue and find a verdict for itself. No judge, much more no party, shall find a bill, true or false, or render a verdict for them. Cleanse the Augean stables, say I, and I say more. The Numidian king, when he was carried a captive to Rome, and saw the corruptions of her citizens, returned from the city with contempt, and said, "*Give me wealth, and I will buy up the whole Republic.*" Fanny Wright, I believe, uttered a truth, that whenever you see two men talking together, there are ten chances to one they are talking on one of *three* subjects—"trade, politics, or religion. The three subjects have, since she wrote the remark, entirely amalgamated into *two*. *Trade* and *politics* have now become *one*. Some of the priests, I am told, are offering to join the union, and mammon is the god of this day's worship. Trade sir, trade swallows up every thing!

Tell me not this is the short session. Investigation was refused, last winter, when the session was long. I know, sir, that this is an inauspicious period, perhaps, to expect gentlemen to look back at the past, or to pause a moment on the present. I know that every eye is turned, and every mind of gentlemen is bent towards the *future*. "Coming events, which cast their shadows before," are much more dazzling to their hopes and fancies, than painful truths of the past or the present are to their memories or their wills. They know, sir, that some of the swarm of "*Conservatives*" which are now fat and full of the blood of the Treasury, must be driven off for some of the lank and hungry "loco foco" flies, who are voraciously eager to light upon this poor body politic of ours. All things may not become new, but there must be some changes; and for every change there will be a chance for some impatient expectant. I know that General Jackson has been made to say in this "last annual message"—"He that cometh after me is mightier than I;" but he has not been made to add—"Whose fan is in his hand, and "he will thoroughly purge his floor." Sir, lest he may not purge his floor, I wish it to be swept clean for him before he comes in, so that Jackson may not be blamed after he is gone.

Certain it is I cannot anticipate; time must develop the course and the policy of the coming Administration. And let no one accuse me of commencing an attack upon it in advance. No, sir; so far from it, though I hold Mr. Van Buren responsible for most mischief that *has* been done, and most that is *now* doing; though he has been the *caucus* candidate for the Presidency, and was the nominated successor; though he is elected by Executive patronage, corruption, and dictation; though he succeeds at the expense of the elective franchise; though he is a minority President, and has promised to follow generally in the footsteps of this Kitchen Cabinet Administration: yet, if he bravely dares to falsify that promise, "more honored in the breach than in the observance;" if he will kick away the base ladders by which he has climbed to the height of his ambition; if he will now leave Falstaff where he found him, and array around him the wisdom, intelligence, and virtue of the country, and base his Administration on a sound, elevated, and enlightened policy, free from corruption, and purely patriotic, uncontaminated by party, I will pledge my humble support to *his measures*, though I never can support the *man*, or pardon the past examples he has set. And why cannot I support the man whilst I approve his measures? For the very reason that he has not "*entered in at the* "straight gate." I shall always eschew the example which has been set in 1836, as I did that of 1825, in the election of President of these United States. The one example has been rebuked with a vengeance—the other will not be forgiven by me.

Sir, in this contest one great battle only has been fought between Power and the People. The result is known. The conflict was *not* decisive, and *must*, as long as there is an honest heart to hope for freedom—*shall* go on until constitutional liberty, law, the independence of the People, and their representatives, honesty, truth, and justice, are triumphant, or *all* are fettered in a despot's chains! Defeated, but not conquered; checked by the Prætorian bands of patronage, but not arrested in their *onward* march; the patriot army is not discouraged or dismayed; smitten, but not struck down, the flag of the country is still flying! Defeat may drive some, the craven or the cormorant of spoils, from the standard of the true and the brave, but to the firm and proud spirits of the patriot band I would say, "Who shall separate us from the love of country?" Shall defeat? Another such defeat will be a glorious victory!—In this "we are more than conquerors," for I am persuaded that neither office, nor bribe, nor print cipalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things *to come*, shall be able to separate us from the love of our country, its laws, and its liberties! God only knows in whose name this victory shall be achieved; it matters not; but this I know, be he who he may, his cause will be consecrated by the toils, the prayers, the sacrifices, and the hopes of the unsubdued and unterrified freeman. No, sir; let no man despair of the Republic. The fight is not yet ended. The People are not yet vanquished. Their hosts are withdrawn only for the moment to recruit their forces, and to repair their broken weapons. The weapons of our warfare are the weapons of *truth*. It shall be my duty to assist in pointing anew its spears and its lances.

The question on the resolution was then taken without further debate, and carried: Ayes 86, noes 78.

So the resolution was adopted, in committee of the whole, but is still pending in the house, where Mr. Pearce has offered an amendment intended to give it the go-by.

Virginia.—Judge Richard E. Parker has been elected Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Leigh, resigned. He is stated to be a very ordinary man. The Richmond Whig says,

"There were some developements in the debate which preceded the election, of no small interest, Mr. Witcher having stated it as a rumor, that Judge Parker approved of the disorganizing opinions of Mr. Dallas, the intimation was not controverted. Mr. Davenport of Jefferson, confirmed it, as coming within his own knowledge. Col. Watkins said he did not vote for Judge Parker upon those grounds, but when the time came, he himself would be found against *charactered rights*, and against *vested rights!* Thus swimmingly we go in Virginia!"

Judah Dana has been appointed by the Executive of Maine (in the recess of the Legislature of that State) to be a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Shepley.

Mammoth Pear.—A Pear, weighing *one pound, eleven ounces*, was raised, the past season, by Mr John Williams, of Chatham. It was of the species, called Pound Pear. Who can beat it?

Raleigh Register.

A HUMBUG EXPOSED.

A brief but piquant debate occurred in the House of Delegates on Tuesday, in filling vacancies of the Electoral College. Col. W. nominated six members of the House of Del. pledged, as he said, to vote for Martin Van B. as President, and William Smith as Vice P. dent. Col. Ball of Fairfax, presumed from that the nominees were totally opposed to Johnson, and that they would not go for any event. Of this, however, he would have some assurance, and he rose to make quiry whether they had given pledges to fect, as every one knew that the name was only used as a bait—a gull trap. Col. kins replied, that he cared but little gentleman or his party thought. No used, as was intimated, to secure the Virginia. The battle had been fought by the Republican party of Virginia, because principle. Richard M Johnson had been did not entertain correct views. He had whole for Internal Improvements—the and the Bank. William Smith was these. They (the party) had conquered their principles; they had hung their the outer wall—there it should hang. He nated stern and sterling Democrats, who carry out the views of Virginia—her every Their principles forbade the idea of a had been proposed in another quarter. dare not give the vote otherwise, if they

Mr. Witcher thought the gentleman singular course to carry out his principles, asked how it could be that Johnson had been jected on account of his votes for Internal provement, the Tariff, &c., when the suffrage Virginia was about to be given to Martin Buren, who had supported every measure jected to on the part of those who repudiated Johnson? A pretty triumph of principle, truly! Mr. Witcher then asked how it happened that the very William Smith who was to carry out vaunted principles of the gentleman from land and his party, was himself an elector Alabama, pledged to the support of Van B. and Johnson? And what assurance had we that our Senators in Congress would not also give votes for the "Great Rejected," *when the elec* devolved upon that body?

Col. Watkins endeavored to evade the force these searching inquiries, by indirectly denying that Judge Smith was an elector for Johnson, intimating that the ticket in Alabama had not the name of Johnson upon it. But Mr. Witcher's unquestionable authority for the truth of his assertion, and Col. Watkins could not resist the charge.

Thus was the gross and glaring inconsistency of the mock Republican party most signally displayed, and triumphantly exposed.—*Rich. Whig.*

Texas and the Message.—It is understood that that part of the message relating to Texas, as originally prepared for the President's signature, was a very different affair from the section finally adopted. It at first written, the message was strong in favor of Texas, and its admission into the union. The change is attributed to the exertions and influence of Messrs. Forsyth and Butler.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

It is worthy of remark, how far the predictions of even the wisest and most sagacious statesmen, are falsified by events, and nothing shews more strongly the shortsightedness of the profoundest intellects, such as James Madison's and Alexander Hamilton's) than the practical workings of the Federal Government. In the Federalist the position is taken, in combating the idea that the General would swallow up the State Governments, that the latter would retain most of the offices and patronage at their disposal. Now what are the facts? An assistant Post Master General, has, during the year been appointed from this State, with a salary of $2,500; one as large as that received by the judges of the highest judicial tribunal in North Carolina, and actually larger than that of our Governor. Again: An assistant clerk in some of the departments, Gen. Coffman, receives a salary of $1,500; a salary worth more, deducting travelling expenses and casualties, than that which our circuit judges receive for the performance of their difficult and laborious duties. Here are facts on a level with every man's comprehension, and what is the result? Precisely such as might be expected. The eyes of all are turned with eager longing to the government at Washington, and the State Governments are day by day dwindling into insignificance, shorn of their dignity and importance, and becoming more and more subservient to the government at the centre. It cannot be otherwise, when a petty subordinate of that government, who, in one of the States would think himself fortunate in being appointed reading clerk to the Senate or House of Commons, receives a higher compensation than the Governor of a sovereign State.—*Raleigh Star.*

An Explosion.—It is stated in the New York Evening Star that a Jackson office holder in Boston has failed for the enormous amount of $400,000, and that he has overdrawn $80,000 on one of the Pet Banks.

"Better late than never."—The Globe has just published Mr. Wise's celebrated speech on the loss of the Fortification Bill, delivered in February last! The elections being over, it is not now afraid to let its readers see a little plain truth.

Arkansas.—Van Buren 2,075, White 1,064.

NEGROES for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, made at December Term, 1836, upon the petition of Neill McLaurin and others for division of slaves, the Subscriber as Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the twenty first day of January next, the following Negro SLAVES, viz: Dick, Bob, and Sarah, Maria and her Child, which Negroes are now held in common by the Petitioners and sold for the purpose of an equal distribution.

JOHN L. ATKINS, Commissioner.

December 19, 1836. 20ts.

Lost or Mislaid,

A Note of Five Hundred Dollars, made payable eighty-nine days after the 8th instant, to the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, endorsed by A. E. Smith and Wm. Hancock. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for or having any thing to do with said Note.

E. A. HARPER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1836. 20tf

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Albright, a bill to lay off a new County, by name of Jefferson.—Passed its first reading, was committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. McCormick presented a memorial from the Visitors of Donaldson Academy, praying aid of the Legislature. Referred.

Mr. Moseley, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to give Courts of Equity power to change the names of persons.

Mr. Taylor presented a resolution that from and after to-day, the two Houses hold evening sessions commencing at five o'clock, at which no other business shall be done except the revised statutes. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the bill to establish a Seventh Judicial Circuit, was taken up, passed its second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning banks corporate, was read the third time and passed. Provided that where no limitations, they shall exist for 30 years, and shall not exercise their corporate powers after, shall work a forfeiture.

A message was received from the Commons informing that they were now ready to receive the Senate in the returns of the election for Governor, whereupon the Senate, preceded by their officers, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Commons.

Monday, Dec 12.

Mr. [illegible] presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing Solicitors of the State a fixed salary.

Mr. Graham, a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate any information relative to the payment of our portion of the surplus revenue, also, any proposals for borrowing the same officially. Adopted.

Mr. Graham presented a preamble and resolution as to the qualifications of individuals to the next General Assembly. The resolution declares that no person who shall not have been for two years in the Senatorial District from which he is chosen, for twelve months *immediately* preceding the election—that no person who does not own a three hundred acres of land in fee, both in law and legal interest in said district, are entitled to votes, and that any promise or understanding open or secret, to receive the title for the purpose of qualification, and to convey back when that purpose is answered, is a palpable evasion of the constitution, and a fraud upon its provisions.

The resolution affirms, that if, after his election, he shall at any time, cease to hold the freehold, he is not qualified.

The resolution affirms, that the term eligible, in the constitution, refers to the day of election, and that the election of any person who shall, at the time of his election, hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other Government, the election is null and void.

The resolution affirms, that the acceptance by any person elected, after his election, of any office of trust or profit under the U. States, vacates such person from holding a seat.

The resolution affirms the office of Postmaster is within the prohibition in the constitution, declaring that the election of any Senator to such appointment is null and void.

Mr. Mitchell introduced resolutions giving the Governor power to send for persons and papers, prescribing what notice shall be given in taking evidence.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Moseley presented the Memorial of the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, praying the State to become interested in the Road. Read and ordered to be sent to the Commons.

Mr. Brank introduced a bill fixing the time of receiving titles to land for entries already applied for.

Wednesday, Dec 14.

Mr. Bryan presented a memorial from the citizens of Buncombe and Yancy, praying the erection of a new county. Referred.

On Mr. Bryan's motion, the bill establishing a Judicial District, was taken up, amended, engrossed, and passed its third reading.

The bill declaring that shares of stock in incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal property, and the bill increasing the liability of sheriffs, passed their third reading.

The bill empowering Courts of Record to change terms, passed its second and third readings.

The engrossed bill restricting the term of Cumberland Court to one week, pas ed its second and third readings. It is therefore, a law.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, a message was sent to the other House, proposing on Tuesday next to elect a Senator in Congress.

Mr. W. Bryan introduced resolutions against appropriating the Public Lands to the States in proportion to their representation; in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales among the States; and that any distribution under the Tariff Compromise Act, would be a violation of good faith. The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. McCormick presented a bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville. Passed its second reading and referred.

The bill to incorporate the Salem Manufacturing Company, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Brank presented a resolution proposing that when the Houses adjourn *sine die*, on the 3d day of January. Adopted.

Friday, Dec. 16.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the General Mutual Manufacturing Association, passed its second reading. Mr. Kelly moved that the bill lie on the table. Rejected. Passed its third reading. Ayes, [illegible].

Saturday, Dec 17.

Mr. Bryan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, the same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution to enquire into the expediency of increasing the fees of the County Surveyors, made an unfavorable report thereon.—Concurred in.

Mr. Bryan, of Carteret, introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Treasurer. Passed its first and second reading, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill altering the times of holding the Superior Court's in the Newbern circuit, was read a second time. Mr. Williams moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Rejected, and it passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 10.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the readiness of this House to meet them in the Hall of the House of Commons, for the purpose of examining the votes given at the late election of Governor of this State, and informing them that Messrs. Cansler and Rayner, constitute the committee of examination on the part of this House.

Received a message from the Senate, informing that Mr. Polk is appointed to superintend said examination on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Jordan presented the Memorial of 400 citizens of Chatham, Wake, Cumberland and Moore, for the erection of a new county, out of a portion of each of said Counties.—Referred.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. D. Jordan, from the joint select Committee raised on the subject of Public Printing, reported a bill increasing the salary of that officer to $1200, and devolving the duty of distributing the Laws and Journals on the Comptroller. Read the first time.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Columbia (S. C.) Rail Road Company. Read first time and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The whole sitting was spent until nearly 2 o'clock, in the consideration of the Revised Code.

Wednesday Dec. 14.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pedee Rail Road Company, which was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Fisher, referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Hoskins introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of fixing the Presidential and State Elections on the same day.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate the Rockfish Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the subject of the contested election of William S. Harris, the member from Cabarrus, reported unfavorably to the sitting member; and Mr. Satterthwaite, on behalf of the minority of that Committee, made a counter report.

Friday, Dec. 16.

Received a message from the Senate, proposing that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on the 3d day of January next. Mr. Clement moved that the said message be laid on the table. The question thereon was decided in the negative. The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolution, it was negatived.

Mr. D. Jordan presented a memorial of the Directors of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, praying aid of the Legislature in the completion of their work. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hill introduced a memorial of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, praying an increase of their Capital Stock. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a resolution to vacate the seat of John A. Averitt, the member from Onslow, on the ground of his having held the office of Postmaster in that county, before and at the time of his election. The Resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On introducing this Resolution, Mr. G. made some very appropriate remarks touching the duty of the Legislature, at this its first session under the Amended Constitution. He said that it ought to settle the proper construction to be placed on that instrument as a precedent for future times, so that both the Legislature and the people may, hereafter, be apprized of its true meaning, and the fundamental Charter of our rights be kept inviolate. And this ought to be done, coolly and dispassionately, without reference as to whom it may personally affect, or as to how it may operate on party arrangements.

Mr. Rayner presented a Resolution to vacate the seat of James Calloway, one of the members from Surry county, on the ground of his having held the office of Entry-taker of that county at the time of taking his seat in this body; also a Resolution to vacate the seat of Dillon Jordan, a member from Cumberland, on the ground of his having, at the time of his election, and on taking his seat in this House, held the offices of County Solicitor or Attorney, and of Notary Public, for that county. The Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In submitting these Resolutions, Mr. R. indulged in a strain of very severe and pointed remark on the course pursued by the Van Buren party, in relation to these contested seats. He had not proceeded far, before he was called to order by the Speaker, for a reflection cast upon the Chair. He resumed his seat, and Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell, Gilliam, Fisher, and D. Jordan successively took the floor, but scarcely began their remarks, before they were also pronounced out of order by the Chair. The temper of the House was greatly excited and much confusion prevailed for a few moments. The question of reference was however, at length put, and the troubled ocean became calm.

Mr. Hollingsworth introduced a bill to regulate the manner of receiving lists of taxable property; which passed its first reading.

Saturday, Dec 17.

Mr. Jordan presented a Preamble and Resolutions (almost a literal copy of those introduced in the Senate by Mr. Moseley) declaring that the following Offices are places of trust and profit and therefore incompatible with a seat in the Legislature, viz: Postmaster and deputy Postmaster, Solicitor, Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, County Surveyor and Trustee of the University.

In introducing these Resolutions, Mr. J. disclaimed all party or personal motives, his only intention being to have the true meaning of the Constitution settled by Legislative enactment. On Mr. Hutchison's motion they were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Nearly the whole day was taken up in debating the right of Wm. S. Harris, of Cabarrus, to a seat in the Commons, which was contested on the ground of his being a minor on the day of election, though he has since come of age. Mr. Graham of Orange, and Mr. Moore of Halifax, sustained his right, on the ground that there was no constitutional disqualification, and that when there was none, the people were the best judges, and their will not to be set aside by the Legislature. The right was opposed by Mr. Haywood and Mr. Jordan. The House finally decided in favor of Mr. Harris, 77 to 32.

ELECTION OF JUDGE.—On Thursday last, Owen Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, *vice* Robert Strange. John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank, was also in nomination. The number of votes was 165; of which Holmes had 85 and Bailey 80—A party vote, except that Mr. Kelly, Senator from Moore and Montgomery, voted for Mr. H.—The Senator from Cumberland also voted for him.

FLORIDA.—Gen. Jessup, on his march from Tampa Bay to Volusia, captured an Indian, who was induced by threats to lead the army to a place where they found and captured forty-one negroes, who had been carried off from the plantation of Col. Rees. From these, information was obtained which, it is hoped, will lead to the recovery of about 300 more slaves. They state that Jumper has retired from the field, having lost most of his men; that the Indians had generally gone South, with the exception of Powell, who was at Wahoo Swamp, with about 80 warriors, determined to die. Gen. Jessup has again marched in pursuit.

500 sick Tennesseeans had started home.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—From a report made to the Legislature, it appears that there have been 7013 shares subscribed to this Company, on which has been paid, $84,078 39. The amount expended, including a remittance for Iron ordered, is $64,103 77.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1836.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Tuesday night, 8 o'clock.

The election of a Senator in Congress, to serve six years from the 4th of March next, came on at 12 o'clock this day. Judge Strange was chosen by a majority of *four* votes, Mr. Boon, of Orange, (professing himself a Whig) going for the Van Buren Candidate. The Whigs had no regular nominee, but with the exception of two (Mr. Eaton of Granville, and Mr. Barnett of Person) voted for that excellent gentleman, John Owen, of Bladen. Mr. Eaton voted for Col. Joyner, of Halifax, and Mr. Barnett voted for Mr. Moseley.

At 11 o'clock, to-day, William F. Collins, of Chatham (Whig) was chosen Comptroller by a majority of 14 votes over Ralph McNair, of Edgecomb, (V. B.) several of the party going for Collins.

Yesterday, Frederick Nash was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, *vice* William Norwood, resigned. The party nominated J. R. J. Daniel, Attorney General, as their candidate, but the dose was too strong to be swallowed—none but the ultra Van Burenites, amounting to 43, voting for him.

And *mirabile dictu*, David Outlaw, associate Editor of the Star, was elected Solicitor of the 1st Judicial District, *vice* J. L. Bailey, resigned, beating Thomas Bragg, of Northampton County—the Van Buren candidate.

Both Houses now hold evening sessions, at which no business is done except perfecting the bills reported from the Committee on Revised Statutes. In this way much is done, which would, if attended to in the morning, greatly retard the regular proceedings of the House.

No report has been yet made from the Surplus Committee. Propositions have been sent on from New Jersey to the Governor, to take our share of the Surplus on loan at 5 per cent.; and there is a highly respectable gentleman here also from New York, the agent of some of the City Banks, who offers the same terms. I had rather see it profitably employed in developing our own resources and multiplying the avenues of trade at home, than in contributing to the aggrandisement of any other portion of the Union.

The election of Treasurer takes place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. The only candidates in nomination are D. W. Courts, of Surry County, and John Wheeler, of Washington City or Hertford County—for I know not in which place his residence is. I think Courts will be elected.

THE SURPLUS.—Our readers will see that no plan has yet been reported for disposing of our portion of the Surplus; and also that propositions have been made to borrow it, by those who have sense enough to know its value,—propositions which *ought to be* rejected with scorn, as an insult to the State.

The Rail Road.—Col. McNeill's corps of Engineers arrived here some days ago, and have proceeded to the Yadkin, to commence the survey of the route of our Rail Road. We understand that the survey is commenced at the Yadkin with a view to select the best route for avoiding the high hills in the neighborhood of the Uharee river. On the lower part of the route there is known to be no difficulty. The gentlemen composing the party are, Messrs. Cushman, Cunningham, Bennett, Lee and Nelson.

We publish to-day an able and eloquent speech of Mr. Wise, of Virginia. It has more than the ordinary force of Mr. Wise, with few of the faults which characterised his last winter's speeches. Our readers will find it a treat.

We have also an admirable letter from Nicholas Biddle to John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the currency, exchanges, surplus revenue, &c. which we regret we have not room for, at present.

National Calamity.—On Thursday morning last, the large building in Washington City, occupied by the General Post Office, the City Post Office, and the Patent Office, was destroyed by fire! The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the vault, occupied by wood and coal, and before the alarm could be generally given, all hope of saving the building was abandoned. It is supposed to have been designedly fired; and both Houses had instituted an inquiry into the matter.

The *books* of the General Post Office were all, or nearly all, saved; but many of its *papers* were destroyed. In the City Post Office, every thing was destroyed; including its cash on hand, and all the letters for Members and others at Washington, which had arrived that night or the evening before.

But the greatest loss, is the whole of the contents of the Patent Office, consisting of Models of Inventions, &c. which filled the upper part of the building. Of these, nothing was saved. A building is now in progress of construction, which was intended for a new Patent Office. It was, unfortunately, undertaken at too late a period.

Price of Pork.—In Cincinnati, the great pork market, the price opened at $7; but buyers would not give it. It then fell to $5; but sellers would not take that; so that, on the 7th inst. the market was still unsettled. We learn that two gentlemen of Oxford, in this State, have purchased several thousand hogs in the West, which they are driving to this State.

A close Calculation.—Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in his report to Congress in Dec. 1835, estimated the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, at $19,750,000. In his report of Dec. 1836, he states the receipts at $47,691,898, more than twenty-eight millions above his estimate.—A valuable officer, this Mr. Secretary Woodbury!

New Cabinet, &c.—It is universally believed at Washington, that Mr. Rives has had the *offer* of the State Department, in the new Cabinet, which he only *consented* to accept on the condition that Amos Kendall was not to be one of his associates. The aristocratic feelings of this "*democratic*" Senator would not permit him to associate with such a man as Amos Kendall. We honor him for the refusal to associate with so bad a man. But Amos is to be provided *for* in some other way. He has been too useful to the party to be cast off.

It is reported, upon more questionable authority, that the President had inserted his resignation in his Message, but was prevailed upon to withdraw it, because Van Buren was not disposed to take the odium of the Specie Circular on his shoulders.

It is also stated that the prominent friends of Van Buren are already electioneering with the Whigs, by a promise that he will not redeem his pledge to "follow in the footsteps of Jackson." The opposition is so powerful, and will be so much more so as soon as Jackson is out of the way, that Van Buren feels that he cannot get along without the aid of a portion of the Whigs; and therefore we are inclined to credit the rumors to that effect. What are pledges to him who has belonged to all parties and been treacherous to all?

Specie Currency.—Great exception is taken to that part of the President's message in which he speaks of the suppression of small Bank notes, and the attempt to substitute specie. There can be no question, but that the Banks have been weakened by the operation, as well as the public inconvenienced. Instead of being permitted to retain the specie in their vaults, ready to meet a run, they are obliged to weaken themselves, to meet the wants of circulation. What possible objection can there be, to the Banks issuing small notes as well as large? They are equally good, and equally necessary for the public wants.

The reform has not gone quite so far in N. Carolina as in some other States. We still have $3 and $4 notes, of one of our Banks. But these are not so plenty as they should be, and the 1's and 2's are sadly missed, as any one has seen, who has had occasion to send over half the town to get a $5 note changed. We verily believe that the loss, each day, in going from door to door in search of change, is equal to the time of ten persons, in Fayetteville alone.

To printers, the suppression of small notes is a decided injury. Perhaps four-fifths of the papers in this county are published at a less price than $5 a year; and many individuals are thus prevented from subscribing to the papers, and still more are prevented from paying for them, by the inability to make a remittance of the proper amount. Away with this experiment, say we.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Ewing has introduced a joint resolution to rescind the Treasury order requiring specie payments.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill granting 500,000 acres of Land to the State of Missouri, for internal improvements. Also, a bill granting a township of land to the University of Missouri. [To the victors belong the spoils.]

Asbury Dickens, Chief Clerk of the State Department, has been elected Secretary of the Senate, by a majority of 2 votes over Dr. Naudain, late Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Grundy has introduced a bill to make two additional Circuits, and appoint two additional Judges, of the U. S. Courts.

Judge Strange and Judge Parker, the new Senators from this State and Virginia, have taken their seats.

Mr. Clay has given notice of his intention again to introduce his Land Bill.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Morris, to prohibit the sales of public lands, except to actual settlers, and in limited quantities.

In the House, Mr. Mercer introduced a resolution to release the States from any obligation to repay their respective portions of the Surplus. But, on motion of Mr. Bunlap, of Tenn. it was laid on the table, on the ground that there was not time, at this short Session, to discuss the question. Yeas 126, Nays 73.

Mr. McComas of Va. has introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that the people shall vote directly for President and Vice President, and the election to be repeated until a choice is made. The President to serve 6 years, and to be no longer eligible. No member of Congress to be appointed to any office during the term for which he was elected, or for three months thereafter.

A proposition is before the House to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on foreign grain, or bread stuffs of all kinds, salt, iron, sugar, and coal.

The committees of the Senate are almost totally reformed, at the present session.—Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs instead of Mr. Clay; Mr. Wright, Chairman of Finance, vice Mr. Webster; Walker vice Ewing, on Public Lands, &c. And a majority of every Committee is in favor of the Administration.

In the House the Committees are but little changed.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware, *has* resigned his seat in the Senate in consequence of ill health.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, has been re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Legislature of Kentucky will probably re-elect Mr. Clay, in the hope that he may be induced to retain his seat in the Senate.

The Money Market in the Northern Cities has been considerably relieved.

Dr. Witherspoon, of Camden, S. C. formerly of Hillsborough, N. C. has been unanimously elected President of South Hanover College, Indiana.

Texas.—By slips with which we are favored from the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, we have accounts from Texas to to the 30th ult.

A proclamation by the Acting Secretary of War, states that the Mexicans are engaged in active and formidable preparations for the immediate invasion of Texas. He therefore orders every able bodied man to arm and hold himself in readiness to join the army at a moment's warning.

In the Congress of Texas, a long report has been made by the Committee on the subject of annexing Texas to the U. States. It sets forth in glowing terms the advantages to result to both from the Union, and concludes with resolutions empowering the President to despatch Commissioners to the U. S. to obtain a recognition of independence, and annexation to the U. S. on a footing with the other States of the Union. Also, that in the event of the refusal of these terms, the President appoint Commissioners to Great Britain, and other European Courts, to procure the recognition of its independence by them.

The Texan government was also about to take steps to put an end to the Slave trade, except from this country.

By the Express Mail.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.

SANTA ANNA AT LIBERTY!

By the arrival last night of the schr. TEXAS, Capt. *Parker*, we learn that Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who has been a prisoner of war to the Texans since the memorable battle of San Jacinto, was set at liberty on the 27th ultimo, at Columbia, by order of the Texan government; and immediately proceeded to Nacogdoches, on his way to the city of Washington. What disposition has been made of his officers and soldiers who were captured with him, we were unable to learn. Further particulars will be given to-morrow.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

[This is said to be in consequence of a recommendation of Gen. Jackson, who, in a letter to Gen. Houston, offered his services as Mediator, and invited Santa Anna to Washington. Santa Anna is said to have expressed his willingness to have Texas united to the United States, and proposed to have it done by running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico so as to make the Rio Grande del Norte the boundary, which would include all of Texas, the greater part of Coahuila, and four-fifths of New Mexico, this being the boundary which Texas claims.]

By passengers on board the brig Eveline, from Havana, information has been received, that an expedition consisting of 8000 men, was fitting out at that place, to sail 4th December, to accomplish which, men were pressed in every direction and forced into the army. All the steamboats and Spanish vessels of war were detained for the purpose of conveying the troops to their place of destination—which, by the way, was kept a profound secret.—*Ib.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.

Gen. Santa Anna with his guards got on board the steam boat Tennessean, at Plaquemine, and proceeded up the river on their way to Washington city. They came the lower route by way of Attakapas instead of Nacogdoches.

We are indebted to the publishers for the October No. of Blackwood's Magazine, the December No. of the Knickerbocker, and the November No. of the Southern Literary Messenger.

The Governor of Kentucky recommends that the State receive its portion of the Surplus, and apply a portion of it to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.

Gov. Lucas, of Ohio, also recommends that his State receive its portion, and adds, that as there is no probability that the wants of the Treasury will ever justify a demand on the States for its re payment, he advises that Ohio's portion be irrevocably set apart as a fund for the support of Common Schools.

The Specie Circular.—There is to blow a great gale on the repeal of the Treasury Circular; *if the President lives.* Should he die we are informed there would be no serious opposition to its recall! A pregnant commentary on the times. Mr. Van Buren is cited, we know not whether truly or otherwise, as the opponent of the Circular.

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 15th inst., by the Rev'd Mr. McDougald, ALEXANDER McPHERSON, Esq., to Miss CATHARINE BUIE.

At the seat of E. J. Peebles, Esq., in Northampton County, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, HENRY S. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Tennessee, to Miss ELIZA PEEBLES.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult., at La Grange, Tenn., in Emanuel Church, by Rev. S. G. Litton, Mr. J. DOUGLASS CAGE, to Miss SOPHIA A. daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wright, formerly of Salisbury, North Carolina.

In Robeson County, on the 10th of November last, by the Rev. W. M. D. Moore, Mr. ROBERT McTEER, of So. Ca., to Miss CAROLINE FULMORE, daughter of Andrew Fulmore, Esq.

Also, on the 24th, of the same month, by Malcom Sammond, Esq., Mr. JOHN McLEAN, aged 80 years, to Miss ELIZABETH GRAHAM, aged 25 years.

"If such be love's triumphant power,
O'er spirits touched by time;
Oh, who shall doubt its purest hour,
Of happiness sublime:
In youth, 'tis like the meteor's gleam,
Which dazzles and sweeps by;
In after-life its splendors seem
Link'd with eternity.—*Communicated.*

DIED,

In Randolph County, on the 12th inst., Colonel WILLIAM HOGAN, of appoplexy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 22.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a17	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	14 a 15½	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Corn,	80 a 85	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25
Candles, F. F.	16	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flaxseed,	1 50 1 60	Wheat,	150
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45	Wool,	20a 25
Iron,	5½ a 6		

A KEY FOUND.

Apply at this Office.

December 16, 1836. 20*tf.*

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

KELVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

THE Exercises of this School, which have just closed for the second session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st of February next, under the superintendence of Miss C. C. Jones and the subscriber, assisted by a lady in every respect suitably qualified. The first Session of the year 1837 will close on the 18th of July, including a short vacation. The second Session will commence on the 15th of July, and terminate on the 12th of December. The School will be, as heretofore, strictly private in its character. No young ladies, except those resident in the immediate vicinity or so near the School as to be considered under the immediate care of their parents or guardians, will be permitted to board in any family of which a teacher is not a member. An arrangement has been made with Miss Holmes, with whom a lady connected with the School resides, to accommodate a small number of young ladies with board. Terms for board and tuition, $85 per Session, payable in advance; tuition for day scholars, $15 for all over 12 years of age, $12½ for those under 12.

Instruction in the ancient languages and Mathematics, will be given when desired. Books and Stationary will be furnished to boarders and day scholars at the lowest retail prices. Music and Drawing will form separate charges. The services of an additional instructer in Music having become necessary, one has been accordingly provided. The services of a gentleman who is highly recommended, have been engaged for the next year, (1837) who will give instruction in the French and German, which will also form a separate charge.

W. H. HARDIN.

Pittsborough, Dec. 15, 1836. 20. w

☞The Raleigh Register and Star, Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pains from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough Street, and at the Store of Hooper & MacLaurin.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from Col. John Black, (late Sheriff of Cumberland County,) a gentleman well known.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This may certify, that I have had two very severe attacks of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with severe cough. When first attacked, I procured the best Medical advice, and took many remedies, but all to no purpose. I was then advised to try Hadlock's Vegetable Medicine for Diseased Lungs, &c. I procured the Medicine and used as directed, and found immediate relief from its use. When the second attack commenced, I again resorted to the same Medicine and was at once relieved. It is my opinion, from the effects of its use on myself, the majority of those cases that terminate in Consumption, may be arrested by a timely use of this valuable remedy. I can with great confidence recommend it to all that may be afflicted with Diseased Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c. Let them give it a reasonable trial, and they will not be disappointed in the result, more than has been their humble servant,

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1835. 20-2w

Notice.

THE Subscriber is anxious to close and settle all accounts due the "Lafayette Hotel" up to the 1st January, 1837, and requests all indebted to prepare themselves within that time. All persons having accounts against *him*, will also present them for settlement.

THOMAS COCHRAN, Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1836. 20-2w

$1 REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, in the month of October, 1835, a bound boy by the name of QUINNY MARTIN, aged about 18 years, and well grown; he is a bad disposition. All persons are forewarned against harboring or crediting him, or trading with him, under penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

DANIEL McLEAN.

Robeson County, Dec 18, 1836 20-2w

BOWEN & BURNETT,

BARBERS AND FRIZEURS,

Gillespie Street, Fayetteville,

TAKE this opportunity to tender to the public their humble acknowledgments for the very great patronage they have received since they have established themselves, and also to assure all who may call on them, either as regular or transient customers, that every exertion shall be used to give satisfaction. Their Shop is immediately opposite the Store formerly occupied by G. Deming, Esq., where their services will at all times be rendered.

☞They have a general supply of the best Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Pocket Book LOST.

ON the 14th inst. the Subscriber lost in Fayetteville, a small calf skin Pocket Book, containing between $65 and $100, in South Carolina Notes, of which there was one note of $25, and one of $20. Also, two notes of hand, one for $250, and one for $200, both made by himself and payable to James Carroll, which had been paid. Also one note for $25, payable to Wm. H. Haywood, which had also been paid. All persons are forewarned against trading for either of the above notes. A reward of $10 will be paid for the delivery of the book and contents at this office, or to Mr. P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville.

DAVID CARROLL.

December 19, 1836. 20 3t pd.

THE ANNUALS.

The Parlour Scrap Book,
The Token and Souvenir,
Religious Souvenir,
The Gift, by Miss Leslie,
The Violet.

E. J. HALE.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96-*tf*.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Maluga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

GALES'S

ALMANAC,

For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being about to remove to Mobile, has duly authorised Mr. Henry Branson to settle and close his business in this town. Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will please call and liquidate their accounts without delay, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEWIS BROWN.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1836. 12 2m

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets,

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

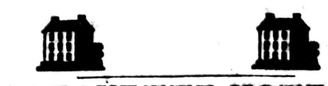
For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836. 13tf

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

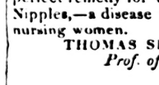
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT, For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Mountain Butter

JUST RECEIVED.

3000 lbs. first rate MOUNAIN BUTTER, made by Messrs. Wm. & Lewis Hale, of Grayson county, Virginia.

C. J. ORRELL.

October 26, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

Wagons for Sale.

JUST received by Steamer Wilmington, six Wagons, with Harness for the same, which will be sold low for Cash. The subscribers expect to keep Wagons constantly on hand with Harness. Those who may wish to purchase will please apply to

PECK & DEMING, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836. 18 4w.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836 5tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

November 7, 1836. 14tf

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,**

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles,—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having received letters testamentary on the Estate of Mary McEachern, at November Term of the County Court of Robeson, hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and all those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

EDW'D McEACHERN, *Executor.*

November 28, 1836. 18 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—

Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper. E. J. HALE.

October 11.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, Genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained by the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay st.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fine proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Holland Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, New England Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9tf

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

New Goods,

JOHN HUSKE

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS,* consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 13tf

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 500 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

State of North Carolina.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1836.

Jas. P. Leake vs. Alfred Terry, } Attachment, Levied on a tract of seventy acres more or less, adjoining the Lands of Martha Terry, Samuel Gibson, and others, on the South side of Hitchcock Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alfred Terry is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made in some public Journal printed at Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Terry appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in January next, plead to, or replevy, or execution against the said Lands will be awarded the Plaintiff aforesaid.

Witness, Silas A. Drake, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1836. SILAS A. DRAKE, *C. C. C.*

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.